

One in Each Six Persons in U. S. Subscribed to The Third Loan

17,000,000 Bought Bonds, 7,000,000 More Than Aided Second Issue, Says Treasury

\$3,316,628,250 Is The Total to Date

It Is Regarded as Most Successful in History and Augurs Well for Drive in Fall

WASHINGTON, May 5.—An analysis of Liberty Loan reports to-day showed that probably 17,000,000 persons bought bonds in the campaign which closed last night—7,000,000 more than in the second loan, and 12,500,000 more than in the first.

Latest tabulations showed \$3,316,628,250 reported subscriptions, but the Treasury now believes the actual total, which may run to \$4,000,000,000, will not be definitely known until May 13, four days after individual banks are required to report to Federal Reserve banks.

"Whatever the money total," said a Treasury statement to-night, "the loan just closed probably is the most successful ever floated by any nation. The marvelous distribution of the third Liberty Loan indicated that one out of every six persons in the United States may have participated in this loan."

Little Drain on Banks

Banks' resources, it was pointed out, have been drawn on comparatively little to make the loan a success, and the prospects for future loans are brighter as a consequence. An added reason for jubilation among the Treasury officials is the indication that the government bond buying habit is becoming stronger among people of small means, and that they probably will invest even more heavily in the fourth loan next fall.

Secretary McAdoo, in a statement thanking the nation for its support of the loan, said the widespread distribution of bonds "is particularly gratifying," and added: "This is the soundest form of national war finance—the distribution of the loan among the people themselves."

He urged subscribers to retain their bonds unless there is a pressing necessity for selling them, both to help maintain the credit of the government and as a stimulus to "those economies and savings which release materials and labor necessary to the support of the very life of our army and navy."

Table of Subscribers

The total of \$3,316,628,250 reported by the Treasury to-night included subscriptions tabulated by the Boston and Philadelphia Federal Reserve districts up to 11 o'clock Saturday morning, New York up to 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon and other districts to 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The table of subscribers, including fairly accurate returns from the Atlanta, Minneapolis, Cleveland, San Francisco, St. Louis, Chicago and New York districts, and estimates from the Dallas, Kansas City, Richmond, Philadelphia and Boston districts, is as follows:

New York, 4,000,000; Chicago, 2,498,000; Philadelphia, 1,561,979; Philadelphia, 1,200,000; Boston, 1,200,000; San Francisco, 1,000,000; Atlanta, 1,000,000; Minneapolis, 1,000,000; Kansas City, 900,000; Richmond, 900,000; Dallas, 866,342; and Dallas, 850,000.

McAdoo Praises People

Upon hearing reports on the number of subscribers and the money total of the loan Secretary McAdoo gave out the statement:

"The people of the United States may well felicitate themselves upon the magnificent success of the third Liberty Loan. It is a most heartening manifestation of their patriotism and their indefatigable determination to support our gallant army and navy until victory in the lines, without which a victory on the front cannot be achieved."

"The enormous number of individual subscribers, indicating a wide-spread distribution of the loan among the people, is particularly gratifying. This is the soundest form of national war finance—the distribution of the loan among the people themselves. The results show that every section of the nation has been rallying to our support, and that we are doing their part at home, as well as in the field, without which a victory on the front cannot be achieved."

"Keep Your Bond," Slogan

"I earnestly hope that every one who has bought Liberty bonds will try to keep them until the period of the war at Liberty Bond." No one does his duty fully if he merely buys a bond and then sells it immediately below par. Of course, if imperious necessity compels the sale of Liberty bonds, no just complaint can be made. Each and every purchaser keeps his Liberty bond, he helps to protect the credit of the government by maintaining the market for the bonds at all times, and is a very helpful thing in the service of the country. The Treasury is also very helpful in the field by practicing those economies and savings which release

New York Leads States in Number Of Bond Buyers

Accurate returns from the Treasury Department show that New York leads with individual subscriptions to the Third Liberty Loan, more than 4,000,000 in this state having subscribed. In the Chicago district there were 2,498,000; Philadelphia and Boston, 1,200,000 each; San Francisco, Atlanta and Minneapolis, 1,000,000 each; Kansas City and Richmond, 900,000 each; St. Louis, 866,342, and Dallas, 850,000.

Marshal French Is Ireland's New Lord Lieutenant

Former British Commander in France Appointed to Succeed Baron Wimborne

LONDON, May 5.—Field Marshal Viscount French has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The official announcement of the appointment of Field Marshal French as Lord Lieutenant and of Edward Shortt, member of the House of Commons for Newcastle-on-Tyne, as Chief Secretary for Ireland, was issued to-night.

Lord French succeeds Baron Wimborne, who was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1915, serving to May, 1916, and reappointed the following August to that post, after the Dublin revolt. In connection with that uprising Lord Wimborne gave testimony before the investigating commission, which later absolved him from responsibility for the outbreak.

Field Marshal Viscount French of Ypres was commander in chief of the British expeditionary forces in France and Belgium at the outbreak of the war, in August, 1914, until the end of 1915. In January, 1916, he was appointed commander in chief of the home forces since 1915, has made frequent visits to Ireland under the defense of the realm act. In previous appointments he has taken a chief part in restoring order.

It was his guarantee in March, 1914, to the army officers in Ireland that they would not be required to serve against Ulster, which the Asquith government repudiated, that forced his resignation as chief of the general staff. Conditions in the British army and in Ulster as then revealed are considered one of Germany's reasons for forcing the war when she did. Viscount French was appointed colonel of the Irish Guards in 1914 and is colonel in chief of the Royal Irish Regiment.

Germany's Spies Believed to Know Fate of the Cyclops

Mass for Passenger on Missing Ship Mysteriously Advertised in Brazil

AN ATLANTIC PORT, May 5.—German agents in South America are believed to have knowledge of the fate of the United States Navy collier Cyclops, missing almost two months, according to passengers on a British liner arriving here to-day from Rio de Janeiro.

Reports that the Cyclops was either captured or sunk by a U-boat or German raider, were thought to be greatly strengthened by an occurrence which stirred the Brazilian capital a fortnight after the collier disappeared. This was three weeks before the Navy Department announced officially that the vessel was overdue.

There appeared in a Brazilian paper about March 27 an obscure announcement in Portuguese. It was to the effect that a passenger would be said for Alfred L. Moreau Gottschalk, United States Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro, and a passenger on the Cyclops. A large Catholic church and the time were designated.

Signed to the advertisement of the memorial services were the names of one of the staff of the American consulate and a number of the Consul General's friends. These men came forward at once and denied that they had had anything to do with the announcement. The priest of the church designated was then questioned, and stated that he knew absolutely nothing of the mass.

The services were begun immediately by the Brazilian government and the American officials to discover whence information concerning the fate of the Cyclops had come. When the American Secretary of the Navy announced on April 14 that the Cyclops had been missing a month, the Brazilian government had German agents had previous knowledge that the collier was to be torpedoed.

It is believed that one of the Teutonic spies, with knowledge of the facts, was using this method of making an official announcement of the vessel's loss for the benefit of fellow propagandists, at the same time throwing a taunt in the face of Gottschalk's associates.

Lieutenant Commander W. H. Booth, U. S. N., a passenger on the liner, said that a search of all waters in the South Atlantic and visits to every South American port of consequence had been made in vain by United States navy ships in an effort to locate the Cyclops.

"While the Cyclops carried a heavy cargo of manganese, it would have been impossible for it to have caused the vessel's destruction," he said. "The officers would have had ample time to send out a wireless call before the ship sunk. There were vessels all about, but no such message was picked up."

"Not a sign of wreckage or a single lifeboat has been found. There have been no big storms recently, and the Cyclops was armed to withstand attack. The vessel has simply vanished."

Pope Denies Rumor of New Peace Effort

"No Favorable Occasion" Seems Near, Vatican Is Quoted

Germans Expected Offer on May 19

Teuton Press Said Concrete Proposals Would Be Made Whitsunday

(By The Associated Press)

ROME, May 4.—No favorable occasion for a further peace move by Pope Benedict has presented itself, nor does one seem near, it was stated at the Vatican to-day when inquiry was made there regarding the report that His Holiness would make a new peace offer on Whitsunday.

"It is no secret," replied the Vatican authority of whom the correspondent inquired regarding the report, "that the Pope, since the beginning of his pontificate, has interested himself regarding three great issues concerning the war: First, to maintain absolute impartiality; second, to limit as much as possible the extent of the conflict and its horrors; third, to work in every way on every propitious occasion to restore concord and brotherhood among the peoples."

"Given this programme, it is only natural that should a propitious occasion arise the Pope would do his best to carry it out."

"It is an easy task to prophesy from time to time within a few weeks or months some new action on the part of the Pope, which may occur at any moment, if a favorable occasion arise, which, however, has not yet occurred, nor does it seem near."

The original report of the imminence of a new Papal peace move came from a German source, in the shape of an article in the "Neueste Nachrichten," of Munich, late in April. This newspaper was quoted in Amsterdam dispatches as stating that the move would be made "as soon as the Western offensive assumed a new phase" and that it would take the form of "a word of warning addressed to the universal conscience."

Cologne newspapers have later been quoted as declaring the Pope intended to make a new peace offer on Whitsunday (May 19), the document to contain concrete offers of mediation by the Pope, it was said, with the possible cooperation of neutral sovereigns. Berlin was reported to have received sympathetically similar information as to the Pope's supposed intentions. These "intentions" were not heard of outside of Germany.

Enemy Peace Drive in Switzerland Directed Against Americans

GENEVA, Switzerland, May 5.—Germany's new "peace offensive," which was launched in Switzerland a week ago, seems to be directed principally against English and American residents and visitors, whose letters boxes are overflowing with pamphlets.

One typical instance of the propaganda is seen in the fact that the Liechnowky revelations regarding the events leading up to the war, published by a Zurich firm, and which have been bought by the wholesale, have been followed by a distorted Germanophile version, which is distributed gratuitously.

Sugar Rationing Of Manufacturers Will Begin May 15

Those Allowed to Use Sweetening Will Get It by Certificate

The food administration will control the use of sugar by manufacturers after May 15, permitting them to obtain it only by certificates, which will be issued monthly for amounts ranging from 50 to 50,000 pounds. The use of sugar by tanners and manufacturers of non-edible products is prohibited.

Among the manufacturers who will require certificates are those making apple butter, confectionery, jelly, beverage syrups, meat products, candy, flavoring extracts, medicines, catpup, preserves, cereals, fruit syrups, pickles, chewing gum, glycerine, invert sugar, soda water, chili sauce, honey, soft drink, chocolate, syrups, cocoa, ice cream, tobacco, condiments, jam, wine and canners, preservers and packers of every kind of vegetable, fruit, milk and meat, as well as bottlers of soft drinks.

Enough sugar for all needs will be allowed to all except the manufacturers of condiments, soda water, confectionery, candy, chocolate, soft drinks, beverage syrups, fruit syrups and flavoring extracts, sweet pickles, chewing gum, cocoa, invert sugar, cereals and wine.

One hundred per cent of their needs will be permitted to reach the ice cream manufacturers in order to encourage the use of milk, but they will be forbidden to use their sugar in making sherbet or water ice. Hotels and restaurants whose products are sold on the premises and cracker manufacturers will not be required to obtain sugar by certificates.

This is said to be a step toward rationing the consumer.

Foe, Checked on Western Front, Poised for Drive on Italian Line

Allies Better Prepared Now For Big Drive

Improved Military Unity More Important Than More Men, Says Expert

Every Day of Delay Aids Foch's Plans

Germans Have Shown Way to Break "Psychology of Deadlock"

By C. W. Gilbert

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Renewal of the great German offensive finds the Allies better prepared than they were when the drive which took Kemmel Hill started. A diplomatic representative of one of the Allied powers said to-day: "More important than the additional man power being rushed to France from this country and from England is the gradual accomplishment of military unity that is being effected under General Foch."

What he meant was that the mere naming of a supreme commander is only the beginning of making one single army out of the separate military organizations of the various Allied nations. The process will not be complete until General Foch has men under him who are accustomed to carrying out his orders, men perhaps in many cases of his own choice. Every day is counting in this process of unification.

The Germans have pointed the way to the kind of reorganization that in the end will have to take place in the Allied forces on the West front. When you read the names of the leading officers who are directing the present supreme effort of Germany it is like a rollcall of the East front. Hindenburg came from the East front and he has brought the generals from the East front, the men who know his methods and are used to carrying them out, who understand his style of fighting, to lead the great battle in the West. He has now his own organization. The German command in the West was made over for the big drive that began six weeks ago.

Reasons for Reorganization

There were three reasons for this reorganization, the desire of an executive to have subordinates trained by himself to carry out his plans, the necessity for using on the West front the skill and experience gained on the East front, and the necessity for having men to lead the fight there who believed they could break through the British lines—the need, in a word, of escaping from the "psychology of the deadlock."

This "psychology of the deadlock" was a very real thing. Both sides were influenced by it. Officers and men had been sitting down before each other for three long years, and each believed the side and the other side immovable. This feeling was responsible on the Allied side for the failure to have adequate positions in the rear to fall back upon in case of attack in overwhelming force. Von Hindenburg was not less responsible in the German system. American artillery got into action quickly, sweeping a high explosive barrage back and forth across the newly occupied ground. The guns rained steel on the Germans until nearly daylight, and when the patrols went out to investigate they found not a single enemy. Some material, however, had been left behind.

Artillery Prevents Attack

There appeared to be reason for believing at one time, after the Germans were discovered, that another attack on the Americans was about to be launched, probably to cover the consolidation effort. Only quick action by the artillery smothered it.

The Germans seem determined to carry out their designs against this position, and it is not unlikely that more sharp fighting will be seen here, for it is valuable to the enemy, although not very valuable to the Americans because of the nature of the terrain.

Patrol Gets Four Prisoners

One of the American patrols in the Lunerville sector entered the hamlet of Anzevillers early this morning and penetrated the German lines to a distance of three hundred yards. On the way back the patrol discovered an enemy observation post, in which were a corporal and six men. The Americans promptly attacked, killing three of the enemy and taking the other four prisoners. One of them wounded.

The first the Germans knew that the American patrol was near was when a shower of hand grenades, followed by bullets, hit the post. The patrol ceased firing when the enemy cried "Kameraden!"

HOW LARGE TO MAKE OUR ARMY



U. S. Guns Smash German Move to Seize Old Trench

Effort to Improve Position at Bois Brule, West of Apremont, Fails and Artillery Also Smothers Surprise Attack

(By The Associated Press)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON A FRENCH BATTLEFRONT, May 4.—What is probably a new German lunge against the Picardy front where American troops are fighting.

The gas, in its fluid form, is contained in glass bottles. On bursting they give off some substance from which heavy white fumes, transparent in texture, continue to arise for five minutes.

No detonation was heard as the bottles were hurled through the air, and apparently they were thrown by a spring. The gas caused nausea, sneezing and coughing, but did not harm any of the Americans.

There has been lively artillery fire, but the Americans have not been attacked by the infantry.

Last night an enemy sergeant major and eight men attempted to raid one of our forward posts, consisting of three men. The Germans strayed into the American lines. They were attacked and the patrol leader was wounded and captured. He belonged to a reserve Saxon regiment.

One of the American patrols encountered a superior enemy force of twenty-two men. Fighting as they went, they made their way back to the American lines without losses.

Two German airplanes were brought down to-day.

Brooklyn Bridge Cars Collide; 23 Injured

Victims Cut and Bruised; Cause of Accident Not Determined

Three persons were badly hurt and about twenty others were cut by flying glass early this morning, when a steel Gates Avenue car ploughed through the back platform of a Court Street car near the Brooklyn tower of the Brooklyn Bridge. The cause of the accident has not been determined.

The injured are: Harry Gleason, conductor of the Court Street car, 100 Chester Avenue, Brooklyn; fracture of the right leg and possible internal injuries. Tony Cipriello, 236 Sackett Street; fracture of the right wrist, and lacerations of the face and hands. John Sava, twelve years old, 222 Sackett Street, badly cut by flying glass.

Mrs. Grace Sava, 222 Sackett Street, possible fractured skull.

All of the above were taken to the Brooklyn Hospital. The other passengers of the two cars, most of whom had been cut and bruised, were attended by Dr. Hamilton and sent home. Traffic on the bridge was blocked for nearly an hour.

American Artillery Clears Enemy From First Line Positions

(By The Associated Press)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 6.—During the last three days the American artillery, in the Lunerville sector, has completely chased the Germans from their front positions and has wiped off the map

Charles Visits Front; Offensive Predicted

GENEVA, Switzerland, May 5.—It is officially announced from Vienna that Emperor Charles, the chief of the Austrian General Staff and several high German and Austrian officers reached the Italian front yesterday.

This, with the considerable movements of troops in the Tyrol and Trentino reported from the interior, is interpreted to mean that the long-predicted offensive on the Italian front will soon be begun.

Daily Report On Americans, Baker's Plan

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Early announcement of Secretary Baker's new plan for furnishing the country with adequate and authentic accounts of the doings of American troops in France was indicated to-day, when the weekly war review, heretofore issued by the department, failed to make its appearance for the first time in months. In explanation it was said that the new publicity policy was nearing completion and the old form of statement had been abandoned.

It has been customary for the statement to be given out on Sunday for publication the following day, and covering operations in Europe up to the preceding Friday or Saturday. The review was practical, the War College, and the fact that it has frequently been certain that it was founded largely on unofficial press reports in commenting on the situation, even on the operations of American troops, has made officers here skeptical as to its value.

It is now believed that a more official summary, dealing almost exclusively with the activities of American troops as officially reported will be substituted. Probably a daily statement will be made, although it is not clear yet whether this will be made public in Washington or at General Pershing's headquarters.

General Pershing has not entered upon the practice of issuing communiqués up to this time, it has been explained, because his has not been a wholly independent army as far as operations were concerned. Even the permanent American sector of the front, while commanded directly by an American general, is a part of a larger front under the command of a French officer who is in turn under the French commander in chief. In view of this, the American chief has not felt justified in issuing statements as events on the line should be reported by the French command.

The situation is greatly changed now, however, and American units are scattered throughout the battle line at various points to the south, and if others have not already joined the British armies in Flanders and Picardy there is little doubt that they soon will do so.

Enemy Troops Are Advancing In the Tyrol And Trentino

Kaiser Karl and Staff at Front; Gun Fire Increases on the Whole Line

Von Arnim Attacks British at Hinges

Haig's Line Intact; Allies Improve Positions—Petain Harasses Germans

Checked in the north and centre, the German High Command is poised to launch a new blow against the Allied extreme right flank—the Italian battle line.

The fresh offensive is being advertised by the Teutons exactly as was Hindenburg's great smash on March 21. It is officially announced that Emperor Charles has reached the Italian front with his Austro-German military staff, and the Teuton censors are making no effort to conceal heavy troop movements in the Tyrol and Trentino, which are the high roads to the Austrian trenches in the southwest.

And there are also signs of impending battle in the war bulletins from Rome. The enemy's harassing fire has increased on the whole front, right down through the mountains and along the Piave River to the Venetian coast. Patrols are constantly at work on both sides and activity in the air is intense. British fliers, assisted by the big Italian Capronis, are engaging the foe wherever he appears in the skies and bombing his concentrations back of the lines.

Critical internal conditions in Austria are believed by many observers to have forced the Emperor to seek a victory in battle. But in Italy, as in France, the Austro-Germans will now be faced by a united army under the sole command of General Foch.

In Flanders and before Amiens time continues to work against the Germans. They are still unable to undertake a major stroke. What local fighting has passed favors the Allies.

Before Loere and Mount Scherpenberg the French, in conjunction with Haig's men, have driven the enemy back on nearly a mile of front to a considerable depth.

At Hinges, northwest of Bethune, where the British won a minor victory on Friday, von Arnim attacked sharply last night. The British line remains intact.

British positions were also improved in local operations last night east of Sailly-le-Sec, east of Amiens, and north of Albert, in the neighborhood of Hebuterne.

French activity was confined to raids at various points of the line, but Petain's big guns before Amiens, where a great German effort is expected, are roaring to meet the growing volume of the enemy bombardment.

Against the Americans engaged in Picardy the Germans have launched a new kind of frightfulness—liquid bottled gas, which nauseates, but apparently does not kill.

British and French Make Gain Between Loere and Drancourt

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, May 5 (via Ottawa).—Franco-British forces in the course of a successful operation between Loere and Drancourt advanced their positions on a 1,000-yard front to an average depth of 500 yards. The British took forty-eight prisoners and the French thirty-two. The enemy was driven from two or three ruined farms, and the Allies took some high ground near Koutkot. The French, continuing their operation, carried some strongly held buildings in the neighboring sector. All the enemy counter efforts were broken up with considerable loss.

These local successes are of distinct value, strengthening the Allied defenses of the approach to Scherpenberg and Mont Rouge.

Some disorganization is indicated